



Proposed Amendments to the Dry Cleaning Regulation

May 25, 2006

California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board



Agenda

- Background
- Proposed Regulation
- Impacts
- Key Issues
- Next Steps
- Recommendations



Background

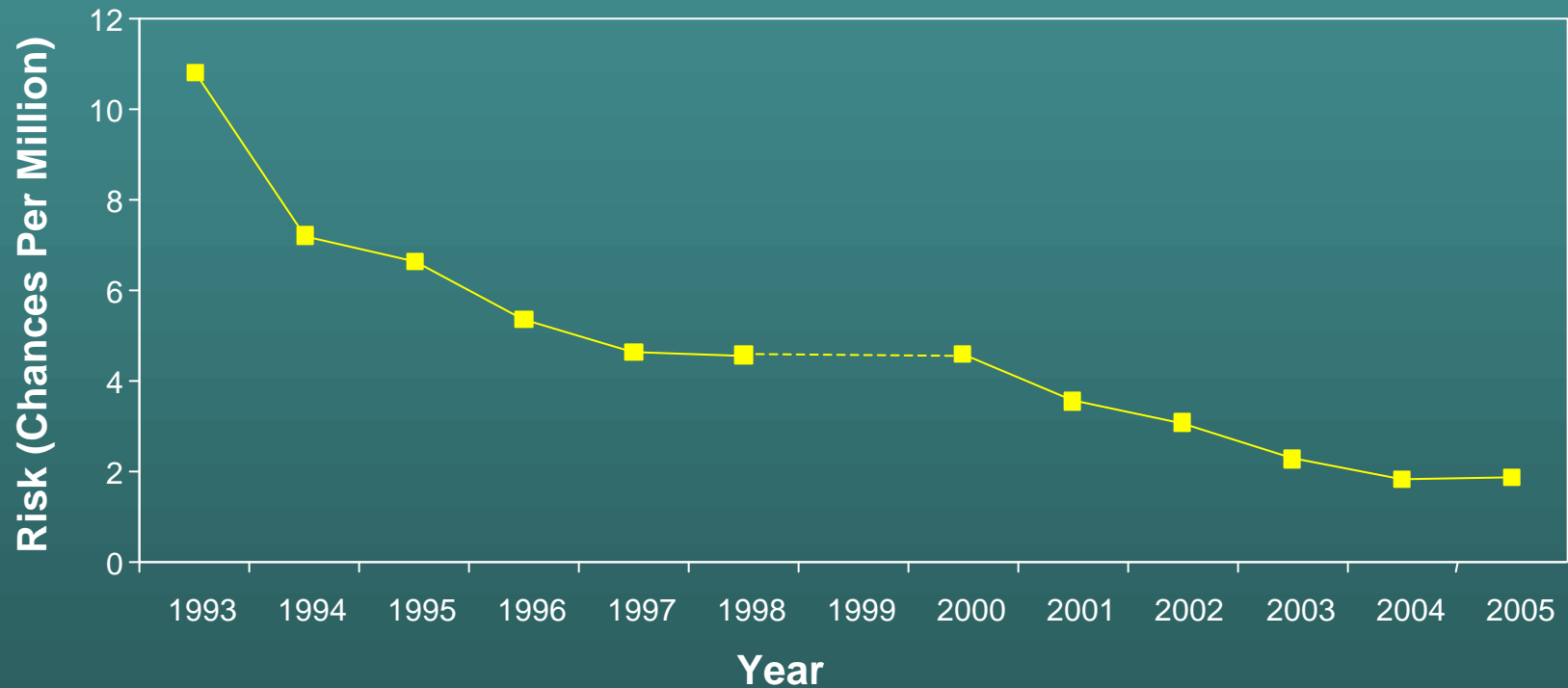


Perc Regulatory Efforts

- ARB identifies Perc as a toxic (1991)
- ARB adopts control measures:
 - ⇒ Dry Cleaning (1993)
 - ⇒ Aerosol Adhesives (2000)
 - ⇒ Automotive Products (2000)
 - ⇒ Consumer Products (2004)
- Districts adopt degreasing rules (1990s)



Perc Ambient Air Risk



Statewide Average Ambient Risk Levels for Selected Toxics

Ranking	Average risk (per million)
Diesel PM	540
Benzene	46
1,3-Butadiene	41
Carbon Tetrachloride	29
Formaldehyde	21
para-Dichlorobenzene	10
Perchloroethylene	2
Methylene Chloride	1



Near Source Risk With Current Controls

Potential Cancer Risk (Chances Per Million)	Percent of Facilities
< 10	28
10 to 25	56
> 25	16

Based on computer modeling, 2003 survey of facilities,
and lifetime exposure of 70 years



Why the Need for Additional Controls

- 80% of Perc emitted from dry cleaning
- Near source risk too high
 - ⇒ 70% of facilities have risk greater than 10 in a million
- Provide separation between facilities, homes/schools



Dry Cleaning Industry

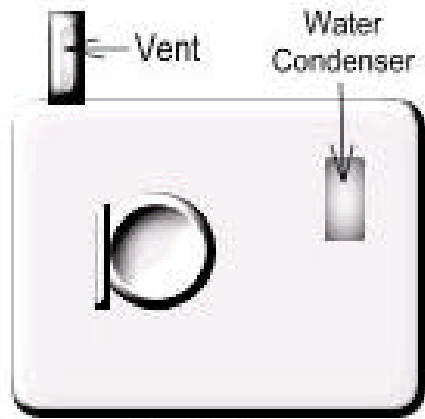
- 4,300 Perc facilities statewide
- Small businesses; owner-operated
 - ⇒ Annual average revenue about \$250,000
 - ⇒ 85% less than five employees
 - ⇒ 92% operate a single machine
- Often located near residences
- About 80 are co-residential facilities



Machine Types for Perc Dry Cleaning

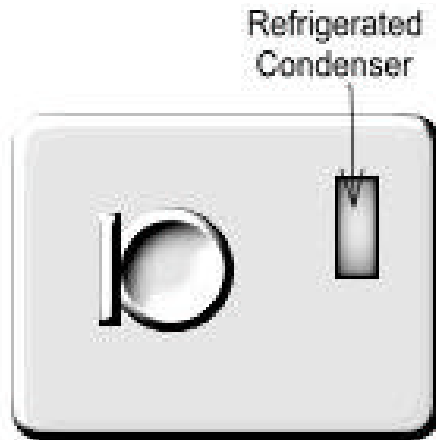
Converted Machines

Vented Machine



Dry-to-Dry

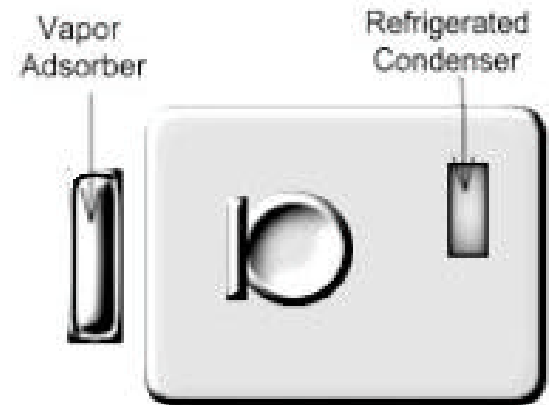
Primary Control Machine



Dry-to-Dry
Closed-Loop

Add-on and integral

Secondary Control Machine



Dry-to-Dry
Closed-Loop

BACT is an integral secondary control machine



Perc Dry Cleaning Machines

- **Distribution of Perc machines (2003)**

⇒	Converted	2 %
⇒	Primary	64 %
⇒	Secondary	34 %

- **Emissions**

⇒	Converted	3 %
⇒	Primary	75 %
⇒	Secondary	22 %



Ventilation Systems

- Existing systems are ineffective
- Enhanced ventilation systems:
 - ⇒ capture fugitive emissions
 - ⇒ release via a stack
 - ⇒ reduce worker and near source exposure



Dry Cleaning Alternatives

Perc Dry Cleaning Alternatives	Market share (percent)*	Cost compared to Perc	Issues
Hydrocarbon	8	+10% to +18%	Cost, smog
Green Earth	2	+50%	Cost, uncertain toxicity
Water	<1	+30%	Cost, acceptability, new technology
Carbon Dioxide	<1	+108%	Cost, new technology

*2003 data



Current Market Share

Perc Dry Cleaning Alternatives	Market share (percent)*
Hydrocarbon	30
Green Earth	3
Water	1
Carbon Dioxide	<1

***2006 data**



Summary of the Proposed Regulation



Key Considerations

- Apply to areas outside SCAQMD
- Eliminate Perc use at co-residential facilities
- Reduce near source risk at existing facilities
- Provide a separation zone for new facilities
- Reduce economic impacts



Emissions

- 2,300 facilities outside South Coast
- 2,460 machines
- Emissions - 2.6 tons/day outside South Coast



Co-Residential Facilities

Proposed Action:

- **Prohibit new co-residential Perc operations**
- **Remove existing Perc machine**

Results:

- **Eliminates potential source of high localized risk**



Existing Facilities

Proposed Actions:

- **Replace machines with non-Perc or Perc machines with BACT**
- **Install enhanced ventilation systems**
- **Quicker phase-in for machines located within 100 feet of a sensitive receptor**
- **Complete conversion to BACT for Perc machines by 2016**



Existing Facilities

Results:

- About 1,500 facilities required to replace existing machines
- Achieve 40% reduction in Perc emissions
- Achieve 65-75% reduction in near source risk



New Facilities

Proposed Actions:

- **Prohibit Perc facilities:**
 - ⇒ within 300 feet from sensitive receptors and
 - ⇒ within 300 feet from the boundary of any area zoned residential
- **For all others, install non-Perc machine or Perc machine with BACT and enhanced ventilation**



New Facilities

Results:

- **Ensure very low risk levels for sensitive receptors**
- **All Perc machines will have BACT and enhanced ventilation systems**



Implementation Schedule

- **Co-residential facilities**
 - ⇒ **New** **July 2007**
 - ⇒ **Existing** **July 2010**
- **New Perc facilities**
 - ⇒ **July 2007**



Implementation Schedule

- Existing facilities

⇒ 840 machines	Already use BACT
⇒ 480 machines	July 2009
⇒ 590 machines	July 2010
⇒ Rest (550 machines)	July 2011-2016

- Enhanced ventilation

⇒ 810 machines	July 2009
⇒ 1450 machines	July 2010



Other Requirements

- **Good operating practices**
- **Recordkeeping**
- **Reporting**
- **Certification procedure for integral secondary control machines**



Potential Impacts of the Proposed Regulation

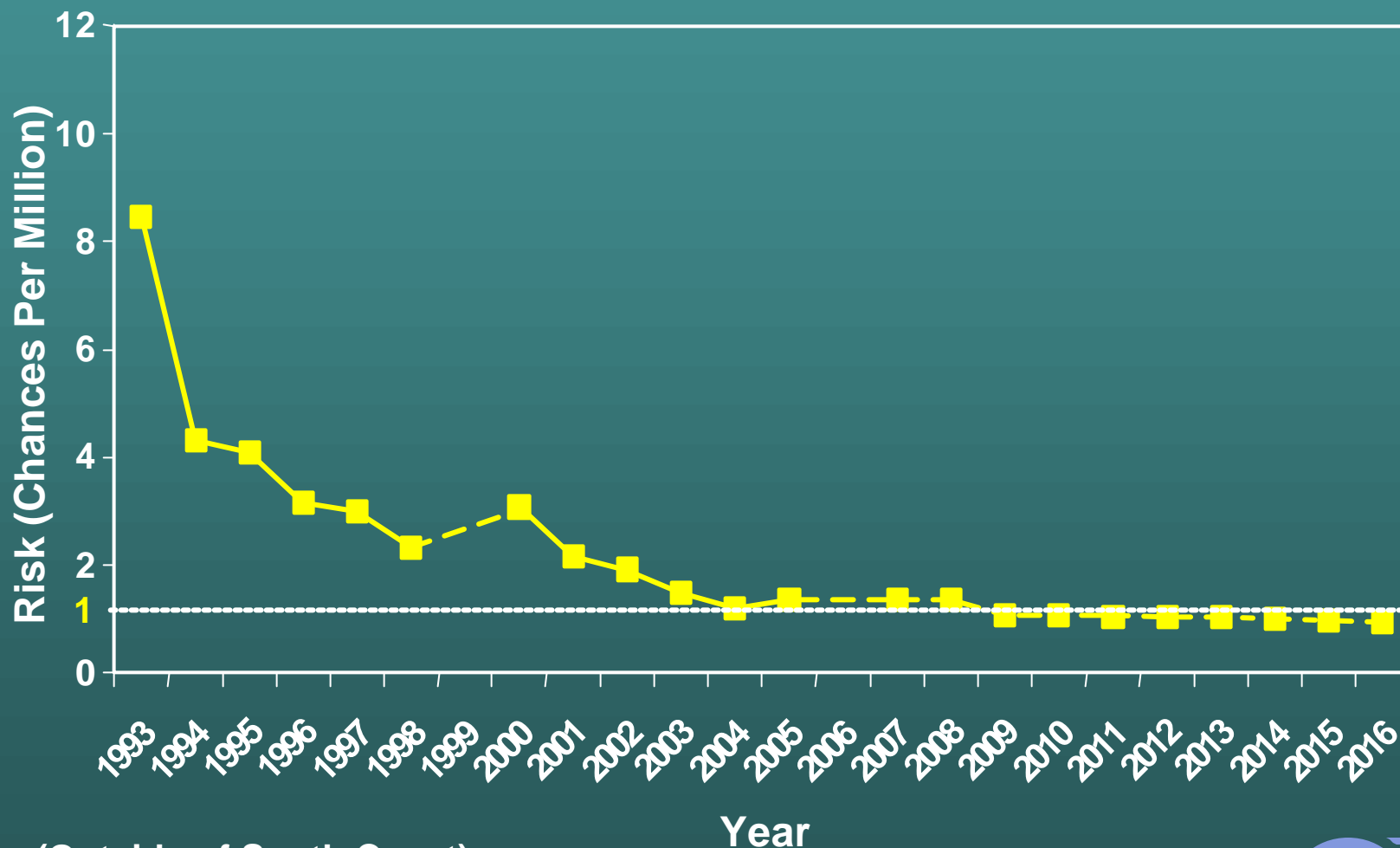


Benefits of Proposed Action

- **Eliminates risk at co-residential facilities**
- **Existing facilities**
 - ⇒ 65 to 75 percent risk reduction
 - ⇒ Most will have risk <10 in a million
 - ⇒ Reduced worker exposure
- **Ensures very low risk levels at new facilities**



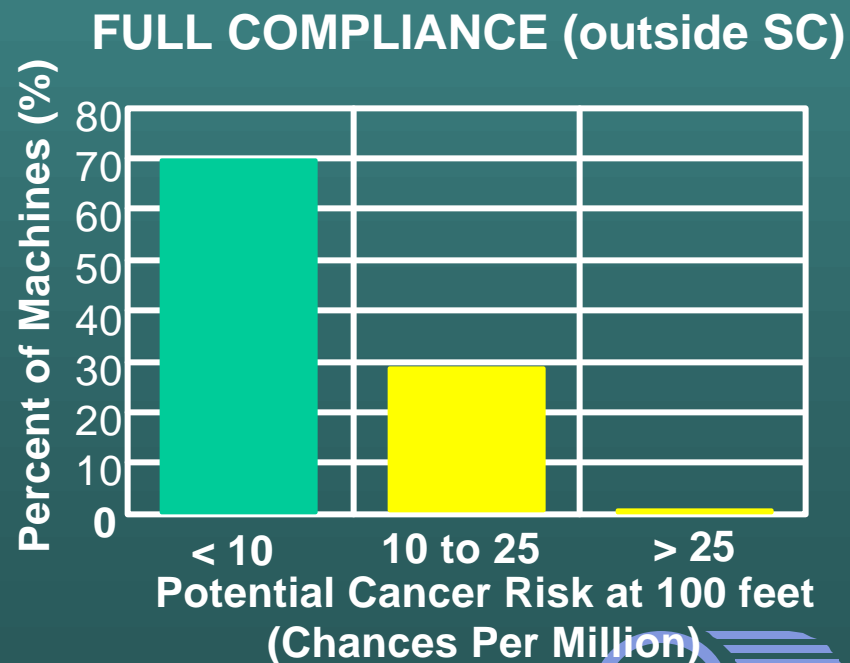
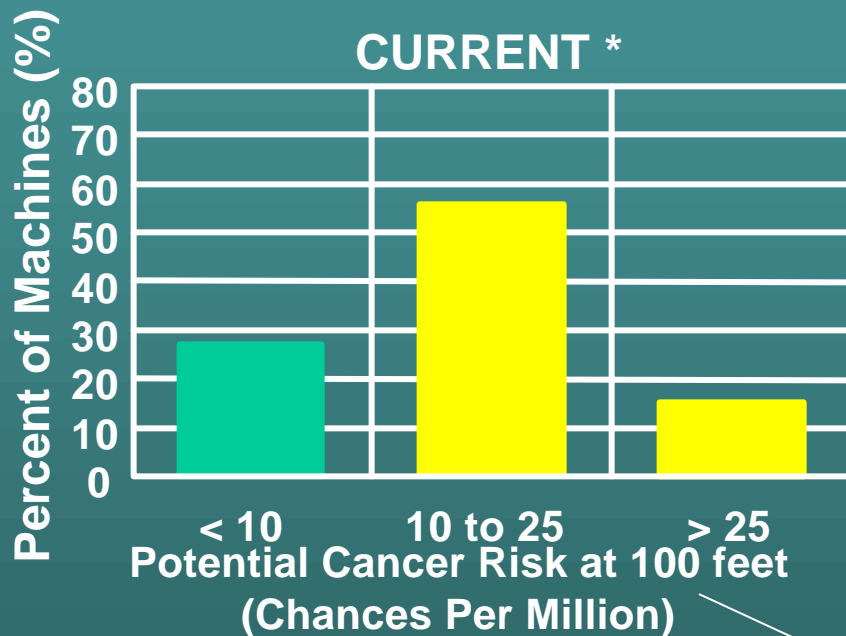
Ambient Perc Risk Reduction



(Outside of South Coast)



Near Source Risk Reduction



* Based on 2003 survey data



Cost to Dry Cleaners

- Annual costs is between \$2,000 to \$15,500 per year for 5 years
- To recover costs, a dry cleaning bill of \$15 would increase by 10 cents to 90 cents.
- About 40% of facilities may have significant adverse impacts if unable to pass on costs



Key Issues



Phase-out of Perc

Issue:

- Several commenters have recommended a phase-out of Perc at a future date similar to the approach used by the SCAQMD



Phase-out of Perc

- SCAQMD amended Rule 1421 in 2002
- Major requirements:
 - ⇒ Secondary control for existing Perc machines and meet specified risk levels
 - ⇒ Remove all Perc machines by the end of 2020



Phase-out of Perc

Response:

- **Proposed rule reduces risk to low levels**
 - ⇒ 70% will be under 10 in a million
 - ⇒ 99% will be under 25 in a million
- **Phase-out imposes greater costs**
- **Lessens increase in hydrocarbon emissions**
- **Local districts may adopt own rule**



Use of HC Machines

Issue:

- Several commenters suggested we prohibit HC machines because of impacts on smog
- Several other commenters supported the use of HC machines with HC impacts mitigated in upcoming SIPs



Use of HC Machines

Response:

- HC machines are most common alternative
- Non-Perc, non-HC machines are more costly, not widely accepted within industry, or have uncertain health effects
- HC emissions increases fairly small (~1 ton/day outside of South Coast)
- Second generation HC machines may be needed



Industry Concerns

Issues:

- Dry Cleaners are small, family-owned businesses
- Costs to comply will force some to close
- Machines can last longer than 15 years
- Alternatives uncertain



Industry Concerns

Response:

- Near source risk too high and most machines no longer represent BACT
- Provide at least 2 to 3 years lead time
- Allow full useful life for two-thirds of machines
- Reasonable opportunity to recover costs



Other Comments

- **Technical**
- **Regulatory language**
- **Implementation/timing**
- **Siting criteria**



Next Steps



Next Steps

- Continue review of technologies for opportunities to further reduce Perc and hydrocarbons
- Develop amendments to the existing training requirements
- Continue implementing AB 998



AB 998 Program

- Encourage use of non-toxic, non-smog forming alternatives (water-based, CO2)
- Grant Program
 - ⇒ 14 grants awarded in 2005
 - ⇒ 30 applications in process for 2006
- Demonstration Program
 - ⇒ Currently requesting proposals



Recommendations



Recommendations

- **Adopt the proposed regulatory amendments**
- **Direct staff to review technical comments and propose 15 day changes, if appropriate**
- **Promote non-toxic and non-smog forming alternatives**
- **Direct staff to closely track alternatives and report back to the Board on progress**

